# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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#### The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the

expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time han one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a yish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be consi-

wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit heir subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

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2. Persons who uesire to engage by the rsons who uesire to engage by the year, will be olated by a reasonable deduction from the above for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addresse o the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

#### EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

REMARKS OF MR CALHOUN On the Bill to repeal the Four Years Law, and to regre

late the power of removal.

Mr. CALHOUN said, the question involved in the third section of the bill, whether the power to dissmiss an officer of the government can be con-trolled and regulated by Congress, or is under the exclusive and unlimited control of the President, is no ordinary question, which may be decided either way, without materially effecting the character and practical operation of the government.
It is, on the contrary, a great and fundamental
question; on the decision of which will materially
depend the fact, whether this government shall
prove to be what those who framed it supposed it was, a free, popular, and Republican Government or a monarchy in disguise.

This important question, said Mr. C., has been

very fully and ably discussed by those who have preceded me on the side I intend to advocate. It is not my intention to repeat their arguments, nor to enforce them by additional illustration. I propose to confine myself to a single point of view, but that point I hold to be decisive of the ques

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If the power to dismiss is possessed by the Ex cutive, he must hold it in one of two modes; ei-ther by an express grant of the power by the Constitution, or as a power necessary and proper to execute some power expressly granted by that instrument. All the powers under the constitution may be classed under one or the other of these heads; there is no intermediate class. The first question then is, has the President the power in estion by an express grant in the constitution : He who affirms that he has, is bound to show it. That instrument is in the hands of every member; the portion containing the delegation of power to the President is short. It is comprised in a few sentences. I ask the Senators to open the constitution, to examine it, and to find, if they can, any authority given to the President to dismiss a public officer. None such can be found; the con-stitution has been carefully examined, and no one None such can be found; the conpretends to have found such a grant. Well then, as there is none such, if it exists at all, it must exist as a power necessary and proper to execute question, when I took up the discussion of '98, with the expectation of having my previous impressions to constitute a single government, instead of three commencement of the Government, and the occurrencement of the Government of the Execution of having my previous impressions to constitute a single government, instead of three commencement of the Government, and the occurrencement of the Government, and the occurrencement of the Government of the Execution of having my previous impressions to constitute a single government, instead of three commencement of the Government of the Government, and the occurrencement of the Government of the Sevent of the Constitution occurrencement of the Government of the not be denied nor contradicted. Hear what that sucred instrument says:—"Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers," (those granted to Congress itself,) "and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." Mark the fullness of the expression. Congress shall have the power to controversy. expression. Congress shall have the power to make all laws, not only to carry into effect the powers expressly delegated to itself, but those delegated to the government, or any department or office thereof; and of course comprehends the powers to pass laws necessary and proper to carry into effect or the operation of the system of the second or the construction which I have given.—

In the first place it would put down all discretionative to pass laws necessary and proper to carry into the converted to the second or the converted to the conver powers expressly deligated to itself, but those de legated to the government, or any department or office thereof; and of course comprehends the provide of the construction which I have given—for the power of disminishing the provision of discretion. It follows of course, that the provision of disminishing the provision of discretion. It follows of course, that the provision of disminishing the provision of discretion. It follows of course, that the provision of disminishing the provision of the provision

knowledged, as it is on all sides, that the power of of the Courts or the acts of Congress are or are dismissal is not specifically granted by the consti-tution, it follows by irresistable and a necessary consequence, that the power belongs not to the

controlled at its pleasure.

I would be gratified, said Mr. C., that any one is defective; and such perfect confidence do I feel in its soundness, that I will yield the floor to any refute it. [Here Mr. Talmadge, from New York, said that he was not satisfied with the argument and would attempt to show its error .-Mr. C. sat down for the purpose of giving him an opportunity, when Mr. T. began a formal speech, on the subject generally, without attempting to meet Mr. C's argument, when the latter arose and said, that Mr. T. had mistaken him; that he did not yield the floor for the purpose of enabling Mr.

T. to make a speech, but to enable him to refute
the argument which Mr. C. had advanced, and that if Mr. T. was not prepared to do so, he, Mr. C., would proceed in the discussion.]

which I have replied, has been alluded to by the Senator from Tennessee (Judge White,) and my friend from Kentucky, who sits before me (Judge Bibb,) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy,) whom I am sorry not to see in his place, at tempted a reply. He objected to the argun tempted a reply. He objected to the argument, on the ground that the construction put upon the clause of the constitution which has been quoted, would divest the President of a power expressly granted him by the Constitution. I must, said Mr. C., express my amazement that one so clear sight-ed and so capable of appreciating the just force of an argument, would give such an answer. Were the power of dismissal a granted power, the argument would be sound; but as it is not, to conter that the construction would divest him of the powtion to sustain it. It is his construction, in fact which divests Congress of an expressly grante power, and not ours which divests the Parity by this he would take from congress the authority expressly granted of passing all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the granted powers, under the pretext that the exercise of such power on the part of Congress would divest the Executive of power no where granted in the Constitution.

I feel, said Mr. C., that I must appear to reper

unnecessarily what of itself is so clear and simple as to require no illustration; but I know the obstinacy of party feeling and preconceived opinions, and with what difficulty they yield to the clearest demonstrations. Nothing can overthrow them bu

Such, said Mr. C., are the arguments by which I have been forced to conclude, that the power of dismissing is not lodged in the President, but is I say forced, because I have been compelled to the Relying upon the early decision of the question, and the long acquiescene in that decision, I had concluded, without examination, that the decision had not been disturbed because it rested upon principle too clear and strong to admit of doubt. passively under this impression until it became necessary, during the last session, to examine the cerace, afford to the judiciary an ample protection. denied nor contradicted. Hear what that tive. To me they appeared to be far more states

such position, but the moment that my colleague touched it with the spear of truth, he (Mr. W.) shrunk from the deformity of his own conception. Or can it be asserted that there are powers derived from obligations higher than the constitution itself? The very intimation of such a source of power hurled from office the predecessor of the Executive authority, and if the President to assume whatever power he incumbent. But if it cannot be denied that the powers under the constitution are comprised under one or the other of these classes, and if it is action of the Courts, and the dismissed officers, and has wrought that wonderful change which history teaches us has occurred, at different history teaches us has occurre gate to himself, it is impossible not to see that the authority of the legislative and judicial departments utive but to Congress, to be regulated and would be under his control. Nor is it difficult to see that if he may add the power of dismissal to that of appointing, and thus assert unlimited con-trol over all who hold office, he would find but little who entertains an opposite opinion would attempt to lover all who hold office, he would find but little ment? Man is naturally proud and independent, to refute this argument, and to point out wherein it difficulty in maintaining himself in the most extra- and if he loses these noble qualities in the progress vagant assumption of power. We are not without experience on this subject. To what but to the false and dangerous doctrine against which I am contending, and into which the present Chief Ma-gistrate has fallen, are we to attribute the frequent partments of the government; and which so strongly illustrates the truth of what I have stated? Under the opposite and true view of our system, al these dangerous jars and conflicts would cease. It unites the whole in one, and the legislative becomes as it ought to be, the centre of the system—the gested and assimilated, and by which the action of the whole is regulated by a common intelligence, and this without destroying the distinct and inde-pendent functions of the parts. Each is left in ossession of the powers expressly granted by the onstitution, and which may be executed without exercise of which there is no possibility of coming into conflict with the other departments, while all discretionary power necessary to execute the gran-ted, in the exercise of which the separate departments would necessarily come into conflict, are, by a wise and beautiful provision of the constitution ransferred to Congress, to be exercised solely ac cording to its discretion, and thus avoiding, as far as the departments of the government are concerned, the possibility of collision between the parts. By a provision no less wise, this union of power in Congress, is so regulated, as to prevent the legisla tive from absording the other departments of the government. To guard the executive against en-

croachment of Congress, the President is raised from his mere ministerial functions to a participathe Constitution, his approval is required to the ac of Congress; and his veto, given him as a shield to protect him against the encroachment of the legi-slative department, can arrest the acts of Congress. unless passed by two-thirds of both houses—an here let me say, that I cannot concur in the resc lution offered by my friend from Maryland, (Dr. Kent) which proposes to divest the Executive of his veto. I hold it to be indispensable, and that mainly on the ground that the constitution has vested in Congress the high discretionary power under consideration, which, but for the veto, however indispensable for the harmony and unity of the go vernment, might prove destructive to the independence of the President. He must indeed be a mo feeble and incompetent chief magistrate, if, aided by the veto, he would not have sufficient influence to protect his necessary powers against the en

upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, as far at least as the other departments are con-

all who hold office, if the power of appointing and removal, without limitation or restriction, were united in him. Let us not be deceived by names The power in question is too great for a Chief Ma-gistrate of a free State. It is in its nature an im-perial power—and if he be permitted to exercise it, his authority must become as absolute, as that of the Autocrat of all the Russias. To give him

verted them into base sycophants and flatterers? Under the operation of what cause did the proud and stubborn conquerors of the world—the haughty Romans, sink down to that low and servile debasetions, all who aspire, are taught to believe that the Senate, from the ten officers whom he disa most certain road to honor and fortune, is servility and flattery. We already experience its coroding this tremendous power, we witness among ourselves the progress of this base and servile spirit, which already presents so striking a contrast between the former and present character of our people.

It is in vain to attempt to deny the change. have marked its progress in a thousand instances within the last few years. I have seen the spirit of independent men holding public employ, sind under the dread of this dreadful power. Too hon est and too firm to become the instruments or flatterers of power, yet too prudent, with all the con what in their hearts they condemned. Let the present state of things continue—let it be under stood that none are to acquire the public honor or to attain them but by flattery and base compli ance, and in a few generations the American character will become utterly corrupt and debased.

much will depend upon the vote on the measure which is now before you. Should it receive the sanction of this body and the other branch of the Legislature, and the principle be now established, that the power of dismissal is subject to be regulated by the action of Congress, and not as is contensystem may yet be arrested. The discretionary and despotic power, which the President has asespotic power, which the President has as sumed to exercise over all in the public employ-ment, would be subject to the control of law and public officers, instead of considering them selves as the mere agents of the Executive department, and liable to be dismissed at his will and plea-sure, without regard to conduct, would be placed

be permitted to express my surprise (said Mr. C.,) ced to writing and communicated to them.
that such an objection should come from that exBut the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy,) perienced and sagacious Senator. He seems entoo rigid would be imposed on his authority. The Senator from Tennessee also objects that the mea-sure would be impracticable, and asks with an air sons of the President should be unsatisfactory?

Senate Chamber as the arena where this conflict, must be carried on. He says if the President should be bound to assign his reasons, the party dismissed would of right have a claim to be heard as to the truth and correctness of those ressor that the Senate would have its whole time en ed in listening to the trial. All this is merely imaginary, if the President on his part should exercise the power of removal with discretion and ju which he ought, and with which all the prec and stubborn conquerors of the world—the haughty Romans, sink down to that low and servile debasement, which followed the decay of the Republic? What but the mighty cause which I am considering? the power which one man exercised over the fortunes and subsistence, the honor and standing of all those in office, or who aspired to public employment? Man is naturally proud and independent, and if he loses these noble qualities in the progress of civilization, it is because, by the concentration of power, he who controls the Government becomes deified in the eyes of those who live and expect to dy, which the Senator anticipates from the means. of civilization, it is because, by the concentration of power, he who controls the Government becomes defided in the eyes of those who live and expect to live by its bounty. Instead of resting their hopes on a kind Providence and their own honest exertime of the elder Adams, either to himself or to ed during his Presidency? Would any have been experienced during Mr. Jefferson's Presidency of operation. With the power of Executive patronage, and the control which the Executive has missed? or in the Presidency of Mr. Medison, that established over those in office, by the exercise of this tremendous power, we witness among ourselves mild and amissio man, who is eight years of gress excitement, of which nearly three were a period of war, dismissed but five officers? Or during the Presidency of Mr. Monroe, who, in eight years, dismissed but nine officers? Or of the younger Mr. Adams, who in four years dismissed but two officers? cers? I come now, said Mr. C., to the present administration, and here I concede, that with the dismissal of 530 officers in the first year, and I know not how many since, the scene of trouble and diffi-culty both to the President and Senate, which the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy,) painted in such lively colors, would have occurred; had the measure been in operation, this however no objection to the measure; but to the abuse; the gross and dangerous abuse of the power of dismiss-al which it is intended to correct. It is a recomabuse of so dangerous a power. The more numerous and greater the impediment, to such abuses the better. I apprehend, said Mr. C., that the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) entirely misconceives the operation of the measure, under a discrete and medicate administration. creet and moderate administration. Under such a one the charges exhibited against an officer would be transmitted to the accused; would undergo a rebefore the charge would be acted on. If sustaine and the officer be discharged, the whole process

During the time, said Mr. C., that I occup the place of Secretary at War, under Mr. Monros, two officers of the government, holding civil em-ployment, connected with that department, were (Mr. Grundy,) that the construction for which I the course which I have indicated was adopted. The officers were not dismissed until the course which I have indicated was adopted. The officers were not dismissed until the course which I have indicated was adopted. contend would destroy the power of the President, The officers were not dismissed until after a full and arrest the action of the Government. I must investigation, and the reasons for dismission redu-

further objects, that the construction for which we contend would concentrate all powers of the govern-ment in Congress, and would thus constitute the to protect his necessary powers against the encroachments of Congress—nor is the judiciary left sees executive powers but also legislative, and that he is not only a chief magistrate, but also a part of very essence of despotism which consists, as he as the judges hold their office and the right of the law making power. Does he not recollect that the powers of the three departments in one. I could, said Mr. C., hardly have be passed, which would improperly diminish the authority which ought to belong to him as chief magistrate without his consent, unless passed against his veto by two thirds of both houses? An event which it is believed had not occurred, since the commencement of the Government, and the occurrence in one. I could, said Mr. C., hardly have anticipated, that one whose conceptions are so clear on most subjects would venture so bold an assertion. Has not the Senator reflected on the nature of the legislative department in our system. To make a law, it is necessary not only to have the participation of the two Houses, but that also of the Execuremoval, without limitation or restriction, were seried, it is not not a consequence and harmony of the whole are preserved.

I contend, would destroy the just authority of the two-thirds of both Houses. Does he not see from this, that to vest Congress, as the Constitution has troil the power of dismissal would become a question of expediency, and would be liable to be assailed by all who might suppose that it would impair improperly the power of the chief magistrate; and seconded as they could be, by the veto, if necessarily the power of the chief magistrate; and seconded as they could be, by the veto, if necessarily the power of the chief magistrate; and seconded as they could be, by the veto, if necessarily the power of the chief magistrate; and seconded as they could be, by the veto, if necessarily the power of the chief magistrate; and seconded as they could be but little danger that restrictions are the constitution to expediency, and would have over improperly the power of the chief magistrate; and seconded as they could be, by the veto, if necessarily the power of the chief magistrate; and seconded as they could be, but little danger that restrictions are the constitution to restriction, were within the power of the chief magistrate; and seconded as they could be but little danger that restrictions are the constitution to restriction. out this wise provision? I will tell the Senator that it is the doctrine for which be, and not that for which we contend, which leads to concentration of triumph, what would the Senate do, if the rea- a doctrine which would leave to each department to assume whatever power it might choose, and I do not (said Mr. C.) agree with those who think that the Senate can or ought to continue to reject the nomination of the President in such cament in the Chief Magistrate. This process has

the second colors of the conduct of the second colors of the second colo

It is true that, without that law, the Senate would not have the opportunity of passing on the conduct of the officers who may be re-nominated under it; but let me bring the Senator to reflect how little influence that fact gives to the Senate, compared to the influence which the President acquires under the law over all those who must depend on him under its provisions, for a re-nomination. Let him reflect how few of those re-nominated are rejected by the President has refused to renominate, and how little influence the Senate acquires or the President loses by the rejection of the former. Should the Senate reject, on party ground, it has no power to fill the place of the person rejected—that depends upon the President; what then is the fact? The Senate makes an enemy without acquiring a friend, while the President is sure to acquire two friends without making an enemy; the rejected and the one who fills his place. If to this, we add, that the present President has made it an invariable practice to reward, in some shape or other, every man rejected by the Senate, however good the cause for rejection, it must be obvious that the apprehension of the Senator from Tennessee, that the repeal of the Four Year's Law would weaken the Senate man rejected by the Senate, however good the cause for rejection, it must be obvious that the apprehension of the Senator from Tennesses, that the repeal of the Four Year's Law would weaken the Senate and strengthen the Executive, is without foundation. He may dismiss all anxiety on that head.

But it is further objected, that the repeal of the Four Year's Law would destroy the principle of rotation in office, which the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Shepley,) and some others on the same side, represent as the very basis of republican institutions. We often, said Mr. C., confound things that are entirely dissimilar, by not making the proper dis-

by William Proc. Tear Law expected that the repeal of the great was a factor to protect any was and in these assumes. But if the proof for the control of the proof of the proof of the proof of the control of the proof of

The following authentic statement of the Expenditures of the Government, from 1923 to 1833, inclusive, (the last being the latest year to which the accounts were fully made up.) is appended to the Documentary edition of Mr. Calhoun's Report upon the growth of Executive patronage:

Statement of the expenditures for the support of the Government of the United States, (including payments on account of pensions, and exclusive of payments on account of the Public Debt.) from the year 1823 to the year 1838:

States September 1 and 1	TOWN OF SHIP E	CK Conference
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1897 in obstante ad i id		0.000
1828 metal sacru and Ishard	18,396,041	MICHELL PROPERTY.
1820	12,669,490	
1830	13,229,533	8000
1831		95050100
1832	16,516,388	100000
1833	22,713,755	
		000000

Extra Clork hire, in the first year of the Government, was \$109. In the last year 28,855 ! In the wo first years of Mr. Jefferson's Administration, a was \$4.55. He then appears to have accounted it

#### TRIBUTE TO WORTH.

From the Raleigh Star, of April 16. CÓRRESPONDENCE.

RALBICH, April 4, 1835.

Hon Willie P. Mangum:
Siz: A number of your personal and political friends, in this City and neighborhood, ardently attached to the great cause of Constitutional Freedom, and impressed with the value of your services at and impressed with the value of your services at the present crisis, are desirious of giving a public expression of their high respect for your character. They have deputed us, sir, to communicate to you assurances of their continued confidence and esteem, and to request that you will afford them an opportunity of manifesting their feelings, by participating with them of a Public Entertainment in this City, on the 15th instant.

We have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servants,

WESTON R. GALES,
THEO. HUNTER,

THEO. HUNTER, GEO. W. HAYWOOD, CHAS. L. HINTON, ALFRED JONES, ALEX. J. LAWRENCE.

ORANGE COUNTY, April 3, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive our Communication of the 4th inst., on behalf your Communication of the 4th inst., on behalf a
"a number of my personal and political friends"
in the City and neighborhood of Raleigh; assuring
me of their continued confidence and esteem, and

me of their continued confidence and esteem, and inviting me to participate with them in a Public Entertainment, on the 15th instant.

I am fully sensible that this distinguished mark of respect is, in truth, but a tribute to the great cause of Constitutional Freedom, of which I am an humble advocate, and to which you, and those whom you represent are so argently attached. Record. numble advocate, and to which you, and those whom you represent, are so ardently attached. Regarding it in this light, I cheerfully accept your invitation. I can easily conceive that this manifestation of kindness and respect may have been quickened by a generous sympathy with my feelings, recently exposed to a mode of assault wholly unknown in the past Legislative history of North Carolina;—and sow, day by day, assailed with the most poisoned arrows, and the keenest shafts of calumny, that the minions of Power can fabricate.

soned arrows, and the keenest snats of calumny, that the minions of Power can fabricate.

Sustained by a proud consciousness, that my only objects have been the good of my country, and the honor of my native State, and that every interested consideration personal to myself has sunk into utter insignificance, I scarcely feel that I have received any wounds in these assaults. But, if I have, I shall bear them proudly from the scene of

me their sentiments.

I have the honor to be, gr nt servant, WILLIE P. MANGUM. To Messrs, Weston R. Gales, &c., Com

#### From the Raleigh Register, of April 21. THE GREAT DINNER!

The Dinner given in this City, on Wednesday last, in honor of Mr. Senator Mangum, is justly entitled to be thus styled, whether reference be had to the large number who partook of it, to the inintelligence and respectability which characterized the company, or the generous and patriotic impulses which prompted the civility. But for the experiment, we should have deemed it utterly impossible to have procured so large a number of subscribers, in this City, to any Public Entertainment. Certain it is, we have never before witnessed the slightest approximation to the unanimity of feeling which, on the present occasion, prevailed among our citizens. Individuals who have for years kept aloof from the excitement of public scenes, came forward and cheerfully contributed their mite.—The complete success of the whole affair affords the most gratifying evidence of the healthy condition of the body politic in the Metropolis of the State.

A little before 2 o'clock, Judge Mangue and

The President, in announcing the following Toust, prefaced it by appropriate remarks:

Our honored guest, Willie P. Mangum.—Paithful and fearless—true to his country's best interests, the Constitution and the Laws.

As soon as the cheering which accompanied the annunciation of this Toast subsided, Mr. Mangum rose and addressed his delighted auditory for about one hour and a half. It would be impossible to convey to the reader any thing like an adequate conception of the profound thought, the spirit-stirring eloquence, and the patriotic sentiments which distinguished the effort. His allusion to his own situation, and the manly principles on which he had acted, elicited an enthusiastic cheering, and many other passages, characterized by beauty of expresstudies, and the many principles of which he had acted, elicited an enthusiastic cheering, and many other passages, characterized by beauty of expression, or patriotism of sentiment, were greeted with a similar response. In conclusion, he begged leave to offer the following sentiment:

The Patriotic Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity.
A spirit of revolt against the offset of the Albany Re-

gency, quartered upon her, seems to have seized almost the entire population. Glorious little City!

The memory of Lafayette.—Let his funeral dirge die upon the breeze, ere the harsh notes of War are borne from his adopted to his native land.

The Spirit of Rational Laberty.—If it perish in the South, it is "expunged from the records" of the human race.

ace.

Executive Patronage.—North Carolina will respond the noble sentiment of her distinguished son, Hugh. White:—"A good man will not desire it—a bad one

ught not to possess it.

The security, and the only security of a Republican Government.—The virtue and intelligence of the peo-

none upon our own.

By W. R. Gales Vice-President. Our Public Do-

By Joshua R. Hinton. Willie P. Mangum—His eminent abilities and unwavering integrity command our admiration, while his patriotic services in the Senate of the U. States entitle him to our lasting gratitude. By Francis P. Haywood. The Hon. Willie P. Mangum, the fearless and independent advocate of Constitutional Liberty—May he be sustained by the freemen of North-Carolina.

of North-Carolina.

By Dr. Fabius J. Haywood. Hon. George Poindexter—A persecuted, though faithful sentinel on the watchtower of our liberties. He deserves the thanks of his
countrymen for his able, prompt, and energetic exposure of Jackson's tyranical and anti-democratical Pro-

States.

By William M. M'Pheeters. The Minority is our less Legislature—May their seal and patriotism exhibited in this and the adjacent Hall, result in the emancipation of our State from that worst of all idolatry—man service.

By Thomas G. Forster. The Press—It cannot be licentions, whilst it speaks the truth.

By Lewis W. Pock. Our Honorable Guest, Wilkie

kill.

By George W. Polk. The last surviving Soldier of the American Revolution—May the gratitude of a free people attend him to the grave, and may he not prove to be the link between a glorious ancestry and a degene, rate progeny.

Interesting.—We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle, that the last link in the great chain of Rail Road communication, from Washington to New York, (the Baltimore and Port Deposite Road) will now certainly be constructed, and without debeen subscribed to the capital stock of the company within the last week, by men who have full ability to furnish the means, and the instalments to the same amount paid on the snares to make the bed, have been paid on the newly subscribed shares We can, therefore, on the best authority, (says the that the construction of the road same amount paid on the shares formerly subscri-

and Thi

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ple.

John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the United States.
The talents of Bacon—the learning of Mansfield, and the purity of Hale.

The Press.—Guided by intelligence and virtue, the palladium of liberty—controlled by ignorance and vice, a demon of destruction.

Old Mecklenburg.—In the language of Lord Cornwallis, "the most rebellious County in America."

The American Fair.—The only legitimate Manworship, devotion to Woman.

will be promptly commenced, and vigorously prosecuted to completion."

When we look at what is in progress in various parts of the country, it is a matter of surprise, as well as pleasure, to observe the rapidity with which the work of improvement is going on—the boldness with which works of the greatest magnitude are determined on, and the alacrity with which their execution is undertaken. The great connecting links of communication now in progress be-Worship, devotion to Woman.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President. Freedom of Opinion—we seek to mpose no restraint on that of others—we will submit those already executed will, in a short time, complete the communication by steamboat and Railroad all the way from Boston to the Roanoke, and

By W. R. Gales Vice-President. Our Public Domain.—N. Carolina cherishes for her younger brethren of the Confederacy a fraternal affection, but Esau will not yield his birth-right.

By George W. Haywood. Hugh L. White—A native of North-Carolina—an honest man, a profound Constitutional lawyer, and enlightened Statesman: The corruption of the times demand the services of such an individual as the next President of these United States.

By William Boylan. The Legislature denounced, but the People will sustain.

By Charles Manly. North-Carolina—Let her stand forth for the advancement of her own sons.

By Alex, I Lawreece Hugh L. White—An honor.

sweeping every thing before it, killing eight persons, and badly wounding fifteen or twenty others. The persons killed, Mr. Francis G. Degraphenried, aged 21 years; John Degraphenried, aged 14 years; T. L. Degraphenried, a child about 3 years of age; another infant about six weeks old, of the same family; Mr. Elias Lusk; Mrs. Lusk; a Mr. Hill. and a negro, "The storm began about. Hill, and a negro. The storm began about 9 o'clock P. M., and was over in a few minutes the severest injury having been sustained in the interim of five minutes. Mrs. Degraphenried,

the severest injury having been sustained in the sure of Jackson's tyranical and anti-democratical Proclamation.

By David Carter. Martin Van Buren, the New William — Let his political days be few, and Willie P. Mangum take his office.

By Wyatt Harrison. The Majority of the late United States Senate—Distinguished alike for their wisdom, eloquence, patriotism, and moral courage.

By William Chambers. Our distinguished Guest, Willie P. Mangum—Honor to whom honor is due.

By William H. McKee. Hon. John C. Calhoun and George McDuffe—Two great advocates and props of the Constitution and the Laws: They fear no frowns and seek no blind applause.

By William Dallas Haywood. Our Southern Sister—Prolific in patriotism and talents: She is always true to her motto, "animis opibus que parati."

By Samuel Taylor. J. C. Calhoun—A Republican of the Jofferson school.

By J. W. Greer. Willie P. Mangum—An able politician, an honest man, "the noblest work of God." T. Benton, a political drone, whom Nature slubber'd o'er in haste, forgetting to add that soble composition which forms an honest man.

By N. H. Blackwood. Hon. Willie P. Mangum—The firm and unbeading friend of his country and constant opposer of Executive usurpation. Long will he be remembered by every free and generous citizen of North Carolina.

By John Ligon. Hon. Hugh L. White, and Hon.

By John Ligon. Hon. Hugh L. White, and Hon.

By John Ligon. Hon. Hugh L. White, and Hon. erally roasting alive, for nearly an hour. She is still alive.

We have since visited the scene, and have never in our life witnessed such desolation. Houses are torn from their foundations and scattered before the winds—fences are levelled—trees are uprooted and piled together—every thing is swept to the earth, and fragments of furniture, buildings, and timber, and bodies of dead animals, lie scattered promiscuously over the ground. We noticed one of the ground sills of Mr. Degraphenried's house lying one hundred and fifty yards from where the house stood—there is nothing remaining of the house but the bases of the chimneys, the chimneys themselves having been blown upwards of a hundred yards from the house; and a part of the roof, we understand, has been found three miles distant. Some conception of the velocity of the wind may be had from the fact, that in a green lyan tree, near Mr. Luak's dwelling, is to be seen sticking, about 20 feet from the ground, a broad piece of popular plans, firmly driven in to the depth of, apparently, four or five inches, and at an angle of about 45 degree acress the grain.

Several other houses were unroofed and blown down, but we have heard of my additional loss of life.

2)



#### THE CAROLINIAN.

#### SALISBURY:

#### Saturday Morning, April 25, 1835.

CANDIDATE FOR CONVENTION. We are authorised to say that CHARLES FISHER, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent Rowan County in the Convention.

BRANCHES OF THE MINT IN THE SOUTH. It will be recollected that, during the last Session of Congress, an Act was passed establishing several bran-ches of the Mint in the South, that is, one at New-Or-to the Bank at Raleigh, in deposite, is going to be of leans, for coining Gold and Silver, and one in Georgia, any great service to the people of North-Carolina, or and another in North Carolina, for coining Gold alone.

This measure is one of considerable importance, or it think that it will convert many of the Directors Stockis so believed to be, and, as a consequence, a glispute has arisen between certain of the Jackson prints, and But, be the "MEASURE," as the Editor calls it, ever some of the Whig papers, as to which party is entitled to the credit of it. These Jackson Editors, with their credit of it should go the Administration. We think usual modesty, claim all the "glory" for the Aministra-tion, while the Whig papers deny that any part of it is due to that quarter. Now, we have carefully examin-debted for the BENEFITS of this great MEASURE. Prosed all the proceedings had on this subject, and, judging from these, as likewise from other sources of information, we come to the conclusion that neither party is wholly right, and that the truth lies between.

by a Committee of that body. Mr. Calboun was its principal advocate, and Mr. Clay its chief opponent. Other Senators took a part in the debate which arose the merry tune of \$2,000 per year. Commissioner on the Bill, among the rest, Messrs. Benton, Manguin, Saunders is seeing what he can do, to the tune of \$3,000 and Brown, but the two Senators first named, Calhoun per year, in actual possession, and \$2,000 in expectan-and Clay, were the prominent speakers. When the Yeas and Nays were taken, the Bill was carried by REPUBLICANS in their workings and doings, the new the opposition Senators of the South, and the Adminis- Bank at Raleigh is about to be made "a fiscal agent of tration Senators, with a few exceptions. Without this the United States."—Or, as John Randolph used to say, co-operation, the Bill could not have passed through the People are about to be "bribed with their own mothe Senate. It is very certain, however, that the two hey." These are glorious times of "Democracy" inparties supported the measure from very different motives. The Administration Senators went for the Bill has been throwing out the bait to Salisbury, by saying on the grounds, that it would aid in doing away the necessity of a United States Bank, and hasten on that glorious era, predicted by them, when gold will consti-tute the circulating medium of the country. Under this belief the Bill became a favorite with the Administration, and was supported in both Houses by that party. On no other grounds than these, could the N. York and Pennsylvania delegation have been induced to go for it; and even as a party measure some of them boggled at it a good while before they were whipped in —and more especially, as it was a measure which, here-tofore, the Administration has openly discountenanced.

this measure on very different principles from those which influenced Benton & Co. Mr. Calhoun's speeches on the Bill distinctly state these grounds. One of his arguments was, that this is a State Rights measure. Heretofore, the practice and the policy of the Govern-ment has been to concentrate all public establishments in the large cities at the North, or somewhere in the central States near the seat of power, the inevitable result of which, has been to take away from the more remote States, and especially the South, their consemence and wealth, by drawing every thing towards the tendency, and restore back to the States some of the benefits heretofore taken from them. The gold collected in the South, whether from mines, or by trade, is as much the product of southern labor as the Cotton which grows in our fields; and it is just as reasonable to say that our cotton shall be sent to Philadelphia to be packed into square bales for exportation, as that our gold imported into New-Orleans has been greater, annually,

The opposition Senators, from the South, supported

introduced it before Congress. About the same time, a Committee of our Legislature were instructed to consider the subject, and inquire whether the General Assembly ought not to make a move in favor of the measure. This Committee made a very able report in favor of it, signed by GIDEON GLENN, as Chairman, but ritten by J. H. Bissel, of Mecklenburg county; and the Legislature sent a memorial to Congress urging the measure upon their attention. At that time Mr. Ben-ton took no interest in the measure, and, perhaps, was entitled to all the credit.-How justly, every candid

We have thought it due to the subject to give this history of the measure.

OLD KING CAUCUS COME TO LIFE AGAIN!!

The Van Buren system of management is based on the belief, that the People are not capable of governing themselves, and therefore that it is necessary to govern them by artifices, and humburgery. Yes, humburgery is the machine, and the Office-holdeis and Office-seekers are the "operatives" that work it. Ten years ago the People took the alarm against this system of dictation, rose in their might and put it down. It was then Consonsistoral Caucus. Proteculaelike, it has aince changed its form, and is now National Caucus; but if the people will look sharp they will soon discover the urges, so elamorously, the importance of a National Convention?

If this be the fire of the triangle that will be convention to concentrate uplic opinion, and yet it down. The devices of host in a semiconseded in drawing over some of his former adversaries; but let him not be too sure of it;—already the paople begin to take the alarm—already they are arous sincessed on in drawing over some of his former adversaries; but let him not be too sure of it;—already the paople begin to take the alarm—already they are arous sincesseded in drawing over some of his former adversaries; but let him not be too sure of it;—already the paople begin to take the alarm—already they are arous sing themselves, and wo-betide his old hide at the polls in 1836. In 1824 we voted him out of North Carolins by a clear majority of 5.000 votes; and in 1836 we can do still better.

We have a well organized band to fight against:—

In finite friends of the present administration in done while down to the ground by the cold—a cir. Same and they do the present administration in Contention. In the same opinion, and yen the necessary that tion, rose in these machine, and we cannot for our life see the necessity of a Baltimore Convention. It sadvocates say that its intention is to concentrate public opinion and yen travel to the content of the content of the least the first the present during the proper day of the proper day of the p OLD KING CAUCUS COME TO LIFE AGAIN!!

e old King pays well in good fat offices, and he promises to his partizans the rich "spoils" of the country. They will fight hard, but we will rout them, nevertheless:-let the Whigs awake from their lethargy-take the field boldly, and all will be safe.

ANOTHER PET BANK.

The last "Standard" announces to the world the thrilling intelligence, that the New Bank at Raleigh is about to be selected "as a fiscal agent of the United States." The Editor says:

"While on this subject, we will take occasion to state, that it is in contemplation to select the Bank of the State of North-Canolina, in this city, as a fiscal agent of the United States. No measure of the Administration of the Government, connected with the currency of the country, excepting the establishment of a Branch Mint in the west, could meet with more favor from all parties in North-Carolina, than this."

Now, for our part, we think the zealous Editor of the Standard" rather overrates the importance of this "MEASURE of the Administration of the General Government," in more ways than one: First, we do not holders, or Debtors of the Bank to Martin Van Buren. pects are growing rather squally in North-Carolina for Van Buren, and something must be done to cheer up his friends, and give them grounds to go on. Mr. Vis tor BRAGG has had his zeal a little quickened by the The Bill originated in the Senate, and was reported certainty of a ride on the Trojan horse—on "Bragg's y a Committee of that body. Mr. Calboun was its Pony," up the North River. Secretary WHEELER is beating up for recruits through the Edenton District, to

that, when the Government makes the new Bank at Raleigh a Deposite Bank, then that Bank will be able to establish a Branch at Salisbury, and, therefore, we Salisbury, prepare yourselves to be converted!

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

NOW is the time for the Whig papers in North-Carolina, and indeed every where else, to expose this bare faced attempt at imposition, and lay it open in its true colors to the people. Let the people before hand see through the MANGEUVEE, and then it will fall harmless to the ground—the mountain will labor, and the ridiculous mouse will creep forth. If this is not done before hand, if the people be not forewarned, the thing may do some mischief; for no sooner than the CAUCUS nodo some mischief; for no sooner than the CAUCUS no minates VAN BUREN, than all the pensioned presser all the office-holders and office-seekers, will cry out, in ne grand chorus, Martin Van Buren, the Den Candidate!! nominated by the Republican National Convention!! and all this, too, when every well in-formed man in the country knew before hand, that not a human soul but Van Buren men attended that Caucus, and that the sole and whole object of the Caucus was

to nominate Van Buren for the Presidency.
It is true, when they get there, they will act over a farce, as they did two years ago, in a similar Caucus, at the same place. The following account of that affair, we mean the other "Rultimore Convention," is taken from the "Virginia Statesman":

The Editor says "that it was detailed to him by one who was then, and still is, a warm personal and political friend of General Jackson, and who was at the time shall be sent there to be coined into round pieces to be and now is a member of Congress." Just such a farce put into circulation. Heretofore the amount of bullion will be acted upon the same theatre on the 20th of May

imported into New-Orleans has been greater, annually, than that taken to Philadelphia. Nevertheless, all of it had to be sent round to Philadelphia, at a great expense, to be changed into coin.—We believe that the Mint policy has been a wrong one, and we consider that it is now changed. Without doubt next year a Mint will be established at New York;—we think it ought to be, and perhaps at some other important points.

"We met there," (said he,) "with a full understanding that Mr. Van Buren (and no one else) should be nominated for the Vice Presidency. But, as we professed to be a deliberative body, and had ostensibly been sent there for the purpose of choosine a candidate, it became necessary, in order to keep up this assumed character, before the public, that the Convention should, by a ballot, manifest some apparent difference of opinion, as to the choice of an individual. Hence it was agreed in to be, and perhaps at some other important points.

A few words as to the origin of the idea of a branch of the Mint in North Carolina. It is a mistake that it originated with any member of Congress from N. Carolina. It was talked of, an desired among the miners a considerable time before it was moved in Congress:

It was talked of, an desired among the miners a considerable time before it was moved in Congress:

It was talked of, an desired among the miners a considerable time before it was moved in Congress:

It was talked of, an desired among the miners account of this apparent difference of sentiment, Mr. Van Buren should be unanimously monitored to the congress of the system of the votes—another ball.

Buren and no other person. We will close these remarks with an extract from against it, but now, according to the Standard, he is may be considered as speaking the sentiments of the

THE CONVENTION.

Below, we give complete returns of the votes given n every County in the State for and against Convention. It will be seen that the aggregate vote pro and con is but a small one, and that the majority in favour of the measure is only 5,856. Gov. Swain has issue his Proclamation appointing Thursday, the 21st day of May next, for the election of Delegates to the Convention, which will meet in Raleigh on the 4th of June.

"	only adjoin with smoot o	For.	Against.
	nson	736	75
	she uncombe	261 1199	411
	ertie	117	239
B	laden	29	479
	runswick	24	374
	leaufort lurke	1853	897
	abarrus	505	71
C	columbus	7	367
	arteret	74	266
	derrituck hathem	* 6	349
	howan	89	78 315
	Cumberland	559	207
	amden	8	558
	Caswell	627 185	201
	Duplin	74	210 523
	Davidson	1014	47
	dgecomb	57	939
	Franklin Granville	73 270	676 823
	ates	270	473
	Greene	101 414 4	370
1	Guilford	1271	143
	Halifax	225	364
	Hertford Hyde	16	436 473
	laywood	474	33
Ш	redell	1049	27
	Johnston	68	966
	Jones Lincoln	1779	100 22
	Lenoir	- 66	147
	Macon	594	12
	Moore	49 <del>8</del> 530	22
	Montgomery Mecklenburg	1045	138 113
	Martin	6	765
	New Hanover	125	505
1	Nash	26	690
	Northampton Onslow	31	391 496
1	Orange	1648	111
	Person	112	544
- (	Pasquotank Pitt	16	520
-11	Perquimons	12	739 511
	Rowan	1266	2
t	Randolph	732	23
	Rockingham Robeson	624 62	84 481
	Richmond	359	15
f	Rutherford	1618	1
١	Sampson	116	522
1	Surry	1410 1136	29
	Stokes Tyrrell	4	152 453
-	Tyrrell Washington	26	347
e	Wilkes	1033	141
e	Warren	76	438
e	Wayne Wake	55 370	836 901
1-	Yancey	621	6
e	my Ad amulas amula	00.000	-
	I west Polemented	27,550	21,694
y	Laly L. malday	21,694	

THE BOROUGH REPRESENTATION.

Majority

5.856

The Act of the Legislature leaves it discretionary with the Convention, either to abolish or to restrain the Borough System. Borough Representation, in North Carolina, is a relict of the "rotten borough" system in England; and, as even in England, it has been measura bly abolished, we believe scarcely an effort will be made to retain it in our Constitution. If the question was submitted to the citizens of Salisbury, either to strike out or retain it, we are of the opinion that the general voice would be-let it go. It cannot be denied, that the Boroughs have generally sent excellent member to the Legislature-men of talents and of busines qualifications, and so far it was so good; but evils have arose out of the system to the Borough towns them selves more than overbalancing this advantage. We will not enumerate these evils, because it is unnecessa ry to do so. Suffice it to say, they are such as to make us rejoice that the days of the Borough System in North Carolina are numbered.

have no more Borough contests in North-Carolina, at least no more after the next election; for it may be poson, as sible, that the next Legislature will be elected under

it can be avoided. We will only add, further, that the candidates for Convention from this County, we understand, are for abolishing Borough Representation.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY-AGAIN.

The Nashville Republican denies that there is any to the Convention, in accordance with the caucus arrangement—and the public were duped with the impression that the Convention had met for the purpose of choosing a candidate, when, in fact, its members assembled with the determination, of nominating Van truth in the report, put out by the "Union," that Judge that purpose, but it did not come from Tennessee. One man from Ohio, two from New-York, and one from some where else, were the applicants. see any chance of success, nobody doubts but that he would jump at it.

The Union says, "the States of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and New Jersey have already, through their State Conventions, signified their preference for the same distinguished citizen, (Mr. Van Buren) designated by Pennsylvania. Mississippi has done the same, and no well informed man can doubt that a large cumstance that has never before occurred in Salisbury, and the finance of the Signature of the Signatur

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—We call the attention of our readers to the able and interesting Speech, on the first page of this week's Carolinian, delivered in the United States Senate last session, by Mr. Calhoun, or one of the most important Reports that ever came be fore that body—the Report on Executive Patronage.

GEORGIA MOVING.

We see, from the Milledgeville pers, that the Central Committee of the State Rights Party, have fixed on the third Monday in June, as the day for the meeting of a General Convention of the party, to nominate a Candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the appointment of Judge Wayne to office; also to nominate a Candidate to be run for Governor, and likewise to take some measures on the subject of the next Presidency.

We learn from the Charlotte Journal, of the 23rd in stant, that James M. Hutchison, Esq., a whole-hog-kitchen-cabinet-Jackson Van Burenite, has been re-warded for his distinguished services, in voting for the instruction of Senator Mangum, by the appointment of "Superintendent of Buildings for the Mint, to be erect-ed at Charlotte." The "loaves and fishes" are all to be divided amongst the faithful.

Virginia Elections.-The Elections in Virginia are sing slowly; so far as the returns have reached progressing slowly; so far as the returns have reached us the result is about balanced between the two parties each gaining in some Counties and losing in others.— From a Postscript in the last Raleigh Register we are gratified to learn that the talented and faithful Repre-sentative of the Town of Petersburg, John T. Brown, has triumphed over his Van Buren competitor by a ma jority of 40 votes. The most extraordinary efforts were made by the Van Burenites to defeat his election.

A Roman Catholic Church is building in the City of Raleigh, and, it is said, will soon be fini

Lawrence, who attempted to take the life of the President, was tried on the 11th instant, and acquitted. Verdict of the Jury: "We find him not Guilty, h having been under the influence of insanity, at the time he committed the act."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSAS. EDITORS: It was with considerable amusement that I observed an article in the last Watchman, in the shape of a critical comment on the performance of the Thespians of this place. The Society, I believe, do not pretend to be deeply versed in the mysteries of Dramatic Performances, either Tragic or Conic; but be their performance good or bad, I guess some folks will be more disposed to laugh at the silly effusion, than at the ridicule it attempts. I must confess, for my part, that it had a wonderful effect, in that way, upon my risible faculties.

From this powerful evidence of the writer's talent.

From this powerful evidence of the writer's talent at farce, I would earnestly advise this learned Drama tist, the next time he wishes to write comething funny at force, I would earnestly advise this tearnes Drama-tist, the next time he wishes to write romething funny, to give the Thespians the "go by," and narrate the highly interesting and deeply—I had like to have said rancical—narrate that highly interesting and deeply Tragical story of a "Visit to see Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage," and I have no doubt but that he will ef-fectually attain his end.

HARRY LEE.

Columbia Market .-- The last Times remarks: "The Cotton, for the week, had come in sparingly, and sold freely, at from 14 to 174. Some few lots sold as high as 18. Corn—but little coming in, and sales ready at \$1 124, from wagons."

Camden Market—The Camden Journal states, "that

there is a fair quantity of Cotton going into that market, for the season, and prices are steadily advancing. Sales have been made, during the week, at 15½ to 17½ cents. Corn is scarce, and brings out of wagons 95 cents."

## SHIP NEWS

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

April 8. Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, &c., for E. Smith & Son, D. Lindsey & Co., G. W. Lindsey, A. H. Lindsey, J. Johnson, John Murphy, Murphy & Taylor, Mebane & Moring, MacAdoo & Scott, J. & R. Gilmore, W. & G. Gilmer, Rev. A. McCallum, Thomas J. Buchanan, J. & J. S. Gibson, Nathan Hunt, J. J. Blackwood, Wm. Murphy, D. C. Lilly, Farish & McNeill, Robert E. Rives, Donald & McLean, E. W. Ogburn, T. Murrow, D. & G. A. Ramsour, and D. Ramsour, of the interior.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK, In Rowan, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. S. Rothrock Mr. DAVID MILLER to Miss ELIZAB BUTNER.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE. In Columbus, Mississippi, on the 20th ult. Mr. RO. BFRT B. MITCHELL, a native of North-Carolina aged 25 years.

#### Fresh Goods! New and Cheap!!

WILLIAM MURPHY

Has just received, from New York and Philadelphia

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Which have been selected with much care and attention and bought for the Spring of 1835. HIS STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF

DRY-GOODS, Hard-Ware Cutlery, QUEENS-WARE.

GROCERIES, &C., &C. He invites his Friends and the Public to call

hear prices, examine quality, and judge for them Country produce, of all kinds, bought a

he highest market prices. OF A liberal discount will be allo Salisbury, April 25, 1835.

A Stallion FOR SALE

ant of the celebrated imported horse 'Turk,' was bred in Virginia, is 6 years old this spring, and is a first-rate sadharness horse, well-gaited and gentle. He had led a very successful campaign in the Forks of the will be disposed of 1.5.—3: commenced a very successful campaign in the Padkin previous to his purchase by the present proprietor. He will be disposed of low for cash only.

April 25.—St Apply at THIS OFFICE.



MECKLENBURG Declaration of Independe

#### DIVISION ORDERS: Head-Quarters,

Salisbury, April 8, 1835.

FOR the purpose of commemorating the First Declaration of American Independ-Declaration of American Independence in a manner suitable to the importance of that interesting event, the Regiment of Cavalry under the command of Col. Greer, and the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers under the command of Col. Coleman, are ordered to parade in Charlotte, on the 20th day of May next, by 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of Maj. Genl. THOMAS G. POLK.

R. MACNAMARA, Division Inspector.

Take Notice,

THAT, in three months from the date hereof application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Care lina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now Eliza Simonton;) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

WM. B. SIMONTON. Catawba Springs, April 25, 1885.

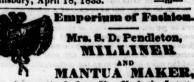
WHEELER & BURNS RETURN their sincere acknowledgements to their friends and customers—particularly to the Merchants and Physicians—for the libera patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and hope, by a strict and constant attention to their

ess, to merit a continuance of the se They have just received a large and full Supply of

Fresh Medicines, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, CANDLES, PERFUMES, Brushes, Instruments, and Glass-Were -ALSO-

A Choice and General Selection of Cigars, Snuffs, Tobacco, Rice, Wines,

Which they will be pleased at all times to accommodate their friends and customers with, upon reasonable terms—always holding themselves responsible for the quality of any article they may sall. Salisbury, April 18, 1835.



Has just received from New-York the Lates. Spring and Summer Fashions

FOR 1835. EMBRACING LADIES MORNING, DINING, AND EVEN-

ING DRESSES.
LADIES CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, 4c., 4c. LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, 4c., 4c., 5c.
She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most rea

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and exa-mine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is pre-pared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Legborn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style. Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and

Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothscary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on

April 11, 1835.

**Another New Supply** 

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York and Philadelphis with a handsome assortment of JEWEILERY and WATCHES, and will sell cheeper than they can be obtained in this part of the State; they consist, in part, of the following, viz: Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Lever

Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Lever
Ladies' Gold
Silver English, French, Lapine,
and Swiss

Fine Gold Fob and Guard Chains;
Fine Gold and Plated Guard Keys;
Plated Long-linked and Curb Chains;
Silver Butter-Knives and Tooth-Picks;
Silver Ever-pointed Pencils—improved;
Fine Shell MUSIC-BOXES;
Superior Razors—made by Roger and Butcher;
Fine Pen and Pocket-knives;
Shell, Tuck, and Side COMBS;
Fine PISTOLS and Razor Straps;
A fine assortment of Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins, and
Finger-Rings.
Silver Thimbles, Bead and Leather Purses;
Silver Spectacles and Silver Spoons;
Steel Chains, Seals, Keys, Key-Rings, &c., &c., &c.

(\*\*) Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for Jewellery.

Watches and Clocks Repaired and Warranted, and

Watches and Clocks Repaired and Warranted, and Silver Ware made to order;—and, in fact, every a in the Jewellery line is kept constantly on hand John C. Palme Salisbury, April 4, 1835.—tf.—

### Temperance.

ON Friday the 5th day of May next, the Annual Meeting of the Temperance Society of Iredell County, will be held at the Presbyterian Church near Statesville. The members, and all who wish well to the highly important cause, are invited to attend. The Rev. P. J. Sparrow is expected to preach on the occasion.

JAMES CAMPBELL; Se

April 11. 1835.

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HE PRICELEAS PEARL.

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The man a point by averton single A point flow theoly regions been Berray edges in hand : Servey edges in hand : Work of the point divine, Work of the beautiful carry deth Tall the death indeed; I delicate of the joys of harvon.

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This pool will light the derived way,
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And pays of logo inspect;
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And observed effects over the seal,
And observed the throne of Him.

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401 The state of the s

Line of Hacks.

Vallebury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A NXIOUS to afferd every facility to the Travelling A Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with trath my, We present you get the Line of Hacks generating advantages once any other, if you wish to get on with case and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the read. It is so arranged so to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, vin: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmonth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you arrived at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The errivals at Salisbury is regulated alongsther by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via. Lincolnton, Rutherfordion, Asheville, Knozville, &c.

Laves Balisbury TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the Bouth—arrives in Raleigh text days at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the Bouth—arrives in Raleigh text days at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont time on the road for 3 L E E P.

(17) The Hacks are Albuny make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams

on the road for S.L.E.E.F...

(C) The Hacks are Albeny make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

(C) All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING, JOSEPH L. MORING. April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

ats to \$19 50, as follows: 

TIN WARD.

R. Birckhend begs leave to inform his friends and customers, and especially County Merchants, and Pedlara, that he has now on hand a Handsome SUPPLY of Articles in his line of business, made in the very best style of Workmanship, which he will dispose of on terms which casnot fail to suit purchasers.

He is prepared, at all times, to execute Orders for Ware on short sotice; and he flatters himself that, from his knowledge of the business and desire to give satisfaction, his work cannot be surpassed by any done in this section of country. At any rate, he only asks purchasers to give him a cull, a few doors Northeast of the Mansion Hotel, on Main Streat, view his Ware, and be their own judges.—REPAIRING of every article in his line will te done neatly, on the shortest notice, and on assommedating terms.

C- Old Copper and Powter, and Feathers ta-ten in exchange for Were, as the market price. Saliebury, April 18, 1835. —tf—

LIST OF LETTERS. REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT

Lexington, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1885.

R. Stephen Brinkley, Mrs. Billings.
C. Abadon Cameron.
D., Travis Daniels.
E. George Everhart, Inichael Easter.

E. George Everhart, hichael Easter. H. Elizabeth Hedrick, William Harden. I. Elizabeth Ingram. J. Elizabeth J. Johnson, Wm. Jarratt, Thon J. K. William Kindley.
L. Nathaniel Lanier, Frederick Lewis.
M. Pinkney Moore.
N. Dagiel Nos, William Northern.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1835.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

A. Jacob B. Anthony, David W. Abernathy,
B. Frise Bradshaw, James Bennet, David BarringEphraim Black, William Baxter—(2.) Lewis Bell,
ha Bylet, David E. Bannick.
C. Michal Cook, Henry Cubbe—(3.) Martin Carmier, William F. Collins, Jacob Castuer, Robert Chilres, James Chapman, Catherine Club.



THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE

REFORM

WILL stand the Ensuing Season at the following places in Rowan County, viz: One-third of his time at the Stable of the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury; One-third at Mocksville, and the balsatisfy; One-third at Mocksville, and the bal-ance of his time at Mr. George McConnaughey's Stere, twelve miles West of Salisbury. He will be Let to mares at the reduced price of \$20 the Season, payable on, pr before the 15th day of June, 1835, at which time the Season will expire. The greatest care will he taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen. Murch 21, 1885.

R. W. LONG.

DESCRIPTION.

REFORM is a Dark Brown, fifteen hands and one inch high, with black legs, mane and tail; and payment.

Valuable Land For Sale. and Virginia, to possess as many good points for a STALLION as any HORSE IN AMERICA. Gentlemen wishing to raise fine horses would do well to ambrace this opportunity, for such a horse is rarely offered to the Public in this section of country. The following Pedigree, signed by one of the most respectable Gentleman in Maryland, is sufficient to warrant the public that Reform is of the purest blood.

Pedigree and Performance.

REFORM was got by Marylander, dam by Richmond, graudam by Ogle's Oscar, g. grandam by Grey Diomede, g. g. grandam by Hall's Union, g. g. g. grandam by Leonidas, g. g. g. g. grandam by Othello, g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Gorge's Juniper, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Morton's Traveller, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Col. raveller, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Col. isker's Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

Marylander; Reform's Sire, by Rattler, dam
Noli me Tangere, by Topgallant out of Castianira,
Old Sir Archy's dam—Rattler by Old Sir Archy,
dam by imported Robin Red-Breast, and full
brother of the distinguished racers Sumter, Flying Childers, and Firtilla, the victor of the celeprated Ariel, in a match for \$20,000 a sidet

Polly Hopkins, Jackson, and Lady Relief, the rictor of the renowned Trifle, in a twenty mile race, have also descended from the same illustrious line of ancestry

Bichmond, the sire of Reform's dam, by the distinguished racer Ball's Florizel, dam by Old Diomede, grandam Wickham's Alderman Mare, who produced the distinguished race horse Tuckahoe, g. grandam by Clockfast, g. g. grandam by Witdair—thorough-bred, and from whom have descended some of the most distinguished race horses in the country. Mr. Wickham, of Virginia, bred both Richmond and Tuckahoe.

ginia, bred both Richmond and Tuckahoe.

Or The following remarks are copied from Mr. J. S. Skinner's Sporting Magazine: "He (Reform) run many fine races, generally undur disadvantages as to training and management, bot always with credit as a fast and honest racer. Te establish his character as a race horse, it is only sufficient to remind our readers that he twice beat Ace of Diamonds, who beat him once; that he also twice beat Tychicus, who also beat him once. He run a fine race at the Central Course last Spring (of 1833) beating fine horses, viz. Columbus, Whitefoot, Floretta, and distancing Orange Boy, who afterwards beat easily the famed racers Medoc and Anvil."

Orange Boy, it will be recollected, beat Mr. Mull's gray mare, Betsy Sanders, at Salisbury, in the fall of 1832.

GEORGE SEMMES. Prince George County, Maryland.



WHITE-STREAK.

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season, \$15 to Insure, and \$5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Marcs left with the Horse, but no fiability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the lat of March, and end on the lat of July.

PEDIGREE. Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Bmeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Mutchem Saltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Hersa, by Matchem Ragulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chemut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. grandom by Bursa, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonia.

Whitestreek non-one Race, at Desville, Virgi-sia, frac for all borne, der 100 Barcele of Corn-corn at 44 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat—Mr. A. J. Davis is of pinion that but for horses in the world can best han, as to spend—his battern not tried.

Capital Stack, of 15 per 100 year

WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Public are informed that the WILKES-BOROUGH ACADEMY is entrusted to the care of Mr. Roland Jones, whose qualifications as a Teacher of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages and whose parts of the Company and whose parts of the English and Teacher and Wilson guages, and whose mo ral worth are attested by the

The salubrious situation of the place, the cheap-ness and excellence of Boarding, and the capaci-ty and qualifications of the Teacher, we hope will induce a liberal patronage to this establishment.

The First Year of this institution will connence on the 2nd Monday (13th) of April.

Terms of Tuition: Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. year, \$10 Latin and Greek, including the above

H. BROWN. A. CARMICHAEL, JOHN FINLEY, J. VANNOY, M. CHEATHAM, J. R. DODGE, A. MITCHELL,

The Camden Journal will insert the above

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE very noted and desirable Tract of Land, which contains a most valuable seat for Salt Works, will be offered at Public Sale, at the Courthouse in ed at Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on Tuesday of next May Court. The Salt Lick on this land was anciently visited by wild beasts, and is now visited by cattle, &c., in great numbers. It lies on the waters of Dutchman and Bear Creeks, near Bear Creek Meeting. house, in Rowan County. Terms will be made known on the day of Sale, and due attendance gi-ven by ANDREW BEGGERLY. tmc\*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not con-cerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will

be punctually attended to.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

B. N. C. WARRICK. BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sunday's excepted,) ready to wait upon all who may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has several of the Northern States, for the very ex reas purpose of completing himself in the Ton-orial art, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be any where South of the Potomac. Saliebury, February 21, 1835

State of North-Carolina, ASHE COUNTY

Superior Court of Law-Spring Term, 1835. Petition for a Divorce. VS. Nancy Gambiff, T appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not within the reach of

the process of this Court, and solemn Procla-mation having been publicly made at the Court-house door, by the Sheriff of said County, for the defendant to appear and answer, and she hav-ing failed: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, and the Raleigh Star, for three months, calling upon the said Nancy Gambill to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Ashe aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Jefferson on the third Mor.day of September next, then and there to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard exparte and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk of the said Court, at Jefferson, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1835, and in the 59th year of American Independence. WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk. By R. MURCHISON, D. C. April 4, 1835.—13t Pr. fee \$6 75.

POSTPONEMENT! I N consequence of the late very inclement weather having retarded the progress of training the two nags, the Match Race, for \$400, between the celebrated mare Black Dutchess, and the thousand the control of the celebrated mare black Dutchess, and the thousand the celebrated mare black Dutchess, and the celebrated mare black Dutchess and the celebrated mare black Dutc rough-bred horse Uwharie, is Postponed until Thursday, the 7th day of May next, at which ime it will positively take place.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

TILFORD'S Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER baving purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very abort time for sale.

JAMES COLES.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN having a very large supply of
Joh Type, Cuta, See.,
Every description of Printing will be done in the
seatest possible style, and on the most moderate
terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly
attended to, and forwarded in the safest and most ary, February 28, 1885.

Mansion Hotel,

tuated at the North Corner of the Corner of

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Esblishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have account to visit with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State. With a well-built and well-arranged house, ele-

gant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronnge, a large amount of comfort.

To Travellers.

(To Travellers.)

The Great Western MailLine, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart
from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an
extensive and secure Stuble, and Ostlers who are
industrial and well disposed travellers in spirate industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment. HENRY W. CONNER, RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.-6m

Spring & Summer Fashions,

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

REGS leave to inform his friends, and the public BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the

0 He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be received in the very latest style. executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with

the same punctuality and care as if the customer

were present in person. Salisbury, April 25, 1835.—1y

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

HOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES. THOSE who are afflicted with HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives. tha wii

F

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign re-medy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal anti-dote. Certificates of the most respectable Physi-cians and other gentlemen can be shown to sub-stantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and ex-perienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY ..... April 22, 1835. 8a 10 35 a 40 . 10 a 121 . 16 a 20 112 a 125 Flour, ... . . .550 a 600 Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 100 . . . 100 Whiskey, . . . 45 a 50 Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 121

AT FAYETTEVILLE .... April 17. Bacon, 84 s 10 liron,
Brandy, peach, 60 a 70 Molasses,
apple, 50 a 60 Nails, cut,
Beeswax, 18 a 19 Sugar, brown,
Coffee, 124 a 14 lump,
Cotton, 154 a 164 loaf,
Corn, 80 a 85 Salt,
Flaussed, 100 a 115 Wheat,
Flour, 500 a 550 Whiskey,
Feathers, 33 a 35 Wool, 16 . 17 AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)... Bacon, 124 a 14 Lard,
Brandy, peach, 75 Molasses,
apple, 40 a 50 Mackerel,
Besswar, 15 a 00 Sait, in suchs,
Butter, 20 a 25 bushel,
Coffee, 14 a 17 Sugar, brown,

100 a 25 loaf & lump, 16 a 25 15 a 174 Tallow, 10 a 124 .700 a 800 Teas, 00 a 000 44 a 5 Whiskey, 40 a 43 AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) April 4.

. 14 a 00 Flour, (N. Caro.) 000 a 000
ach, 75 a 00 (Cam.mills), 900 a 1000
upple, 85 a 40 Iron, 00 a 00

. 12 a 16 Lard, 12 a 15

. 15 a 17 Tallow, 10 a 12

. 75 a 67 Whiskey, 50 a 00

. 30 a 50 Wheat, new, 100 a 12

O